

# HAWAII'S INSANE.

## Detailed Report of the Asylum Here.

### SUPERINTENDENT HERBERT'S FACTS

#### He Gives a Plain and Scientific Statement of Institution's Affairs.

DR. GEORGE HERBERT, superintendent of the Insane Asylum, is supported by the Board of Health in his government of that institution. His management of the affairs of the asylum has caused the Board no uneasiness as to whether or not it is in good hands. Dr. Herbert submitted yesterday a lengthy report upon the history, inmates, treatment and general affairs of the asylum, which was accepted and the thanks of the Board extended to him for his faithful work, upon the motion of Member Cooper.

President Raymond, commenting upon the report, said: "I believe, as has been suggested, that it would be better to have a resident physician at the asylum. Under the circumstances, however, I would say that a short time ago I made a thorough examination of the asylum and the only criticism I had to offer was to congratulate Dr. Herbert for the conditions I found existing there. I believe it is the duty of the Board to endorse the report as presented. It is impracticable at present to have a resident physician and have the right sort of physician, for the reason that it would be a very expensive proposition. I doubt that the patients would receive better attention under such an arrangement than they do now."

"I believe the institution is perfectly satisfactory to the Board and to any reasonable-minded man. The Board of Health takes no cognizance of people who criticize such matters, knowing full well they are perfectly incompetent to pass any criticism. Many prominent physicians have visited the asylum and have complimented the state of affairs found there. When we know a man has done well and is doing right, the Board should come forth and protect him."

The following is Dr. Herbert's report in part:

#### FOUNDATION OF THE ASYLUM AND HISTORY.

Previous to the year 1862, the mentally afflicted were sent to jail to mingle with the criminals of all kinds. They were treated simply as dangerous characters to be kept away from the public, and it was not until this date (1862) the question was raised of setting aside a place for their care. Of course at this time the ratio of insane to the population was small. In 1862, after some agitation an Act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the Minister of the Interior to provide lands and buildings suitable for the care and management of the insane and to care for appropriations necessary for their construction and maintenance. However, time passed, and it was not till September, 1866, that the matter was accomplished and the few (six) insane were removed from the prison to the asylum and placed under the care of Dr. F. A. Thurston, just then Mr. Davidson, assistant superintendent. From now on it was a dark era, characterized by its want of systematic records—only a few notes being obtainable and these making but very distasteful reading—and it was not until Dr. Thurston took charge, in 1887, that, with the assistance of Mr. L. A. Thurston, things shaped themselves into a better course.

Then followed the progressive steps of all similar institutions and advanced with the advancement in the treatment of these unfortunate sufferers—who, from being treated like animals driven into a pen where they were kept, took a limited amount of exercise and fresh air, and then being locked up in cells again for the rest of the twenty-four hours—have now as near a Paradise as most of us will reach. Bathing to absolute cleanliness and comfort; three good meals a day, not lacking in the shade of the trees on the green lawns.

Supplied with comforts and cared for with gentleness; their general health tended to and each individual case treated according to its form of mental disease, in the effort to re-establish the balance of the mind and restore them to their homes, relatives and friends. Many of those now at the asylum have been there for many years and it is rarely, after three years, that recovery can take place, but until that time, in many cases, hope may be embraced and clung to. The spirit of evolution has entered here, as elsewhere in nature, and man has ascertained that a "lunatic is a sick man," to be cared for as such, not abused and battered about, but met with kindness, placed under the most improved hygienic and sanitary conditions; restrained with caution and gentleness, only when it becomes absolutely a necessity to prevent them from injuring themselves and others. Clothed and fed with the best that can be afforded—and what has been the result? From death and destruction of mind which was regarded as inevitable and invariably was so, the percentage of improvements and cures have increased so that lunacy, instead of being regarded as an offense or crime, is rightly added to our list of ailments that human flesh is heir to, just as much as scarlet fever, Bright's disease, or others.

#### ETIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ASPECT.

The ratio of insanity to the population should be one of much satisfaction to the community, even though it is on the increase, as it is the world over. Look at us, a cosmopolitan crowd gathered together from everywhere on the face of the earth; the intermingling of all races, in all stations in life, of all trades and occupations, from the grossly ignorant to the most intelligent. Take these factors with the understanding also of the

different ways of, and reasons for, their coming here, such as emigrants with the bright prospect held out to them of making money in the new land, the crowding together on board ship, and the chances of disease of living. The excitement of individuals in their eager search for work, and fortune, in the far away little group of islands, so far away from home; the political strife of late years, with all its wars and rumors of war, not omitting the passage of troops, bearing arms to the front, a very few of whom (three or four) have been cared for at the asylum.

Also appreciate the fact that the excitement of the epidemics, both of cholera and plague, are much more felt in a small community like this and have been directly traceable as responsible for several cases of mental aberration.

Take these factors, and it is remarkable that our list is so small, for it is recognized that just such conditions as these are prone to cause psychological disturbance associated with certain pathological states.

Among the most common of the pathological states are the alcoholic habit and syphilitic lesions. Our institution is no exception from others in the world, where the blame from one-half to two-thirds of the diseased brain is laid at their door. Here I wish to mention the chief difficulties of obtaining and giving the scientific explanation that could be of so much value, and that is, in the entire absence of the family history, how can we ascertain the antecedents of some plantation Jap with no friends or relatives here, or who could extract anything of scientific interest in the life history of the Gilbert Islander from his unintelligent friends or family?

Under these obstacles to research has been, as all acquainted here know, the antipathy of all nationalities to the performance of autopsies on the remains of their friends and relatives, and until the last few years I was unable to make these examinations except in those cases where no one claimed the deceased. It is noticeable that acute mania has attacked Hawaiians, Chinese and Japs chiefly, and that the Hawaiians have also a large number of chronic mania; for this we can thank the progress of civilization with its concomitant vices.

The acute form attacking the Asiatics has already been accounted for.

During the term of the past five years, thirteen cases were received that should not properly belong to the asylum. Three or four showed no signs of any form of insanity, and after a short time, during which they were under observation, were discharged. Several were cases of mania-a-potu that could have been withheld from the asylum records, and one case of erotomania. Again, there were a few who were old, helpless and infirm, with no one willing to care for them, and who are still with us, contented and cared for, because there was no one who was willing, or able, to do so.

#### COMMITMENT OF THE INSANE.

This draws attention to the subject of commitment of the insane, the responsibility of which should not be placed on the shoulders of one man, but be in the hands of a Lunacy Commission, and special attention paid to commitments from outlying districts, which should carry the endorsement and personal observations of at least two physicians before the magistrate of the district.

#### DETENTION HOUSE.

Many cases could do better and possibly many saved were it feasible to have an intermediary station between the patient's home and asylum, where the freshly disturbed brain, anxious and lost, might find fuel to consume its substance, or avoiding with equal anxiety anything in the nature of excitement, might be kept away from the howls and awkward antics of those beyond redemption. These alone are enough to scatter the few sane left in a recent case of mental affliction, and we have always endeavored as much as possible to avoid this contact and maintain separation as much as we could.

#### OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES.

Artists pen 1, acrobat 1, boatbuilder 1, handman 1, bartender 1, butcher 1, bookkeepers 2, clerks 2, compositor 1, carpenter 3, clerks 2, chemist 1, domestic servants 8, dentists 2, engineer 1, farmer 1, small 16, fireman 1, fish-dealer 1, gardeners 4, housewives (women) 28, hula dancer (woman) 1, harnessmaker 1, hackdrivers 2, laborers 8, mechanics 7, piano-tuner 1, policeman 3, rochers 2, seamstresses 2, storekeepers 3, soldiers 1, tailor 1, telephone operator 1, valet 1, well-borer 1, no occupation 66; total 262.

There are at the present time six wards in the asylum.

#### ATTENDANTS.

The force of attendants at present employed at the asylum are as follows: Two captains, 12 guards, 1 matron, 1 female nurse. They are divided into two classes of eight hours each. Their stations are: The captain of the watch, upon the veranda of the assistant superintendent's house, close to the entrance gate to the asylum, and who has general supervision of all the attendants upon his watch, and who are under his orders.

No. 1 Ward—Two guards, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda of the ward, the other on the lawn directly in front of the ward. At night both are stationed on the veranda of their ward.

No. 2 Ward—One guard, in the daytime his guard is stationed on or in the vicinity of the front veranda of his ward. This being the ward in which the good patients live, and there not being so much danger of them getting into trouble if left alone for a short time, this guard is generally called down to guard away to some other part of the institution.

At night this guard is stationed inside the ward, and is never called away except as a last resource in case of serious trouble. If a guard should be needed for anything at night one of those in No. 1 or No. 3 is called upon, there being two guards in each of these wards, and the patients being all locked in their cells.

No. 3 Ward—Two guards, in the daytime one is stationed on the veranda of the ward and the other on the lawn with the patients. At night both are stationed on the veranda of the ward.

No. 4 Ward—One matron and two nurses in the daytime. One nurse is on the lawn in front of the ward; the other is on the lawn at the back of the ward. The matron has no particular station, going where she is most needed and having general supervision of the nurses. At night both nurses are stationed in the ward with their patients in the daytime.

No. 5 Ward—One guard; this guard's station is on the lawn between No. 2 and No. 6. It is his duty when No. 2 guard is called to guard the gate to move his position sufficiently so that he can observe the No. 2 patients without neglecting those belonging to his own ward. At night this man's station is on the veranda of his ward.

Each patient is required to keep a watch record in which everything happening during his watch, no matter how trivial, is entered. In addition to this he must keep a bright look-out and see that the guards are attending strictly to their duty and report any dereliction of the same to the assistant superintendent as soon as possible. At night the captain is required to make the rounds of the asylum several times during his watch, and to see that the patients are kept in their cells, and that the guards are not so liable to sleep if they believe the captain may turn up at any time.

The guards and nurses upon coming on watch in the daytime are required to arrive half an hour before the proper time, go on watch, so that they can have their meals before doing so, and eight bells (8 a. m. and 4 p. m.—ship's bells) they proceed to their respective wards and relieve the old guards, who go to their meals, and then go home. At midnight the new guard is required to wait outside the entrance gate until the bell strikes eight, when they come inside, report to their captain, and proceed to their respective wards and relieve the old guard.

Under the guard after sundown are required to make the rounds of their respective wards every half hour.

#### BATHING.

All patients are bathed three times a week, Tuesdays and Thursdays cold bath, and Saturdays hot bath. The general procedure is as follows: Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8 a. m., the captain calls No. 2 guard to the gate. The captain, then proceeds to the bath-house and supervises the bathing of all the patients who are brought to the bath-house, one ward at a time in charge of their respective guards. The same procedure is carried out in the female ward under the supervision of the matron. Saturdays, the same as above, except the cold bath is changed to a hot one, and after the bath is over, the patients are changed to washing the dirty clothes, the same being done by a few of the trustworthy patients. As the patients get through bathing on this day a suit of clean clothes is issued to each of them.

The dirty clothes after being washed are hung to dry and then sorted out. All clothes that are damaged are repaired on the following Monday, by patients, under supervision of the guards of No. 1 ward.

Each ward is thoroughly cleaned and disinfected every morning before 8 o'clock.

#### MEALS.

All patients, with the exception of those in No. 2 and No. 5 wards, dine upon the lawn in front of their respective wards. A large dining-table and benches are provided for each ward for this purpose. In case of rainy weather they dine on the verandas of their respective wards.

Breakfast—8:30 a. m.; beef stew, rice, coffee, soft bread, crackers and poi.

Dinner—11:30 a. m.; soups, tomato, vegetable, and macaroni; boiled beef, taro, poi, rice; three times a week boiled mutton, and once a week fresh fish; Sundays pork and beans.

Supper—4:30 p. m.; beef prepared in various ways, meat balls, etc., soft bread, bananas, tea.

In cases of sickness, beef tea, tapioca, sago, corn-starch, eggs and milk, poi and milk, egg-nogs, etc., are brought to the patients.

Private patients receive their meals directly from the assistant superintendent's house, and are charged at the rate of 50 cents per diem.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The guards and nurses are required to have all their patients out of the wards and on the lawns of their respective quarters by breakfast (in fine weather). In rainy weather they are out of the wards but on the verandas. In no case is a patient allowed to occupy his cell during the day. If he or she should be ill, the hospital cell reserved in each ward would be used. No restraint is allowed to be put on any patient except it is absolutely necessary; then only at the direction of the physician in charge. The forms of restraint used are as follows:

First—Heavy wooden armchairs with a lapboard fastened across the arms of the chair and locked with a padlock.

Second—Irons in very extreme cases, a leather wristlet being put on first to avoid chafing of the skin.

Third—Leather wristlets lined with chambray leather. These wristlets are made so that a belt can be used with them, which, being passed around the patient's wrist, keeps him from raising his arm to strike, at the same time allowing him enough freedom to feed himself, etc.

Fourth—Gloves. These are used, as a general rule, to prevent a patient from removing bandages, etc., from his person.

Whenever a patient is put in restraint the same is entered in a book (kept for that purpose in the superintendent's office) by the captain of the watch. In addition to the watch record a restraint book kept by the captains, there is a patient record kept of each individual patient. At the end of every month the captain's watch record is gone over and everything that has happened during the month is entered in the superintendent's record book, which contains everything of note concerning the patient.

Among the report of the inmates is made at the end of each month, giving the number admitted during the month, the number discharged, and the number who have died, with their nationalities, sex, age, asylum number, etc.

A patient upon being admitted to the asylum is immediately bathed and clothed in clean clothes, temperature and pulse taken and the same entered in the records.

In addition to the regular attendants named above there are employed in the asylum 1 foreman, 1 taro man and helper, 2 cooks, 2 gardeners, 1 laundryman and 1 hostler.

The foreman has a general supervision of all the work around the asylum, such as taro planting and pulling, making poi, repairs to building and fences, digging graves for deceased patients, etc. The taro man is under the foreman and has direct charge of the patients who do any work. He has a man to help him in this work.

The two cooks are employed to cook for the patients and the working force. The two gardeners are employed in keeping the grounds in order, planting flowers and shrubs, etc.

The laundryman keeps all the bed linen, bed spreads, etc., in first-class condition.

The grounds need to be seen to be appreciated; plenty of green lawn adorned with colorful shrubs and plants makes it one of the most beautiful gardens of Honolulu.

#### PHOTOGRAPHY.

A complete record is kept of each patient, for various reasons, viz: First—strangers unable to speak for themselves and who have come here

from unknown parts may be identified at any time.

Second—If a patient escapes he may be more easily recognized.

Third—The facial expression, attitude and each of the patient is of scientific interest.

These photographs are made on the place as soon as possible after the reception of a patient and the positive with three negatives is kept at the asylum, for which a charge is made of one dollar.

#### FURLOUGH AND DISCHARGES.

Every patient who has sufficiently recovered his reason so as not to be dangerous to himself or a menace to the public is allowed on furlough. If in Honolulu he is kept under the surveillance of the assistant superintendent, reporting at stated intervals at his office. If on the other islands, the Government physician or sheriff is notified and at the expiration of a certain time, which varies with the case from three months to a year, the patient's condition continues to improve or remains good, his discharge is granted and given by the president of the Board of Health and the superintendent.

In conclusion, I wish to add my methods and treatment of those committed to my care.

Each and every one is treated as though he or she was a private patient and as irresponsible as a child would be. Therefore it behooves us to look for ailments and suffering and not to wait until the patient complains, but to observe them, and instruct those in attendance to watch and note every peculiarity or idiosyncrasy of those under their supervision. A physician, even though resident, cannot be always with each patient, and he has to depend on the watchfulness and intelligence of the attendants. Their physical condition is observed and each phase of mental disturbance noted.

The asylum is visited and the patients all seen daily by me; occasionally by one of my partners, and frequently by both. If there is a case of special interest or difficulty, I invariably call on one of them for counsel. In case of emergency there is always someone on duty in my office who is acquainted with my whereabouts, and a telephone message can be sent immediately attended to. No case of urgency has ever been kept waiting, and when the danger of serious illness demanded it; as many as three or four visits have been paid in one day.

When you consider that fifty-three of the inmates are incurable and have been over three years in the asylum and forty more, doubtful and practically incurable (having been in the asylum for over two years) and, for the most part, showing no amelioration of symptoms—but in many cases remaining in status quo or progressing it leaves but about thirty who require very special attendance.

Finally, after considerable experience with the insane, I believe that you will find in no similar institution that the patients have been better cared for, or better results have been obtained, than in the Oahu Asylum.

## WILL RAISE HOGS ON LARGE SCALE

New Corporat on Formed With 300 Acres of Land Near Hookena.

A corporation is being formed in south Kona, Hawaii, which will be known as the South Kona Stock Company.

Large tracts of land have been acquired near Hookena for the purpose of raising hogs on a large scale and conducting other live stock operations.

Among the promoters of the concern are J. N. Vivas, William Wright, Thomas Wright, J. Mello, Mr. Ahu, Judge Kaai and other prominent members of the South Kona district. Incorporation papers will shortly be submitted to the authorities.

The capital of the new enterprise will be \$10,000. Three hundred acres of good land are already at the company's disposal. The land is ideal hog land, comprising part virgin and part cultivated soil. Guavas, bananas and papayas abound in great quantities on the reservation, which has already been divided into paddocks for the reception of stock.

The original idea was to form a native hut but it was finally decided to incorporate as mentioned above. The officers of the concern will be elected next week. Messrs. Silva and Vivas will attend to the business of the corporation on this side of the water.

The shares are \$10 each and no one but shareholders will be employed by the company, which by this means resolves itself into a profit-sharing scheme where each laborer will be stimulated to toil in the knowledge that as he works so will the value of his holdings in the company increase or decrease.

It is estimated that a dividend of 20 per cent at the very least will reward the first year's operations.

It is the intention of the promoters to import good blood from California. Kona is admirably adapted for hog-raising and for time immemorial Kona pigs have been in great demand the islands over for kaula purposes. Another great advantage of the district is that hog cholera is practically unknown.

#### Inspectors Are at Work.

Messrs. Lehnner and Whitney, the bulls and hollers inspectors, are being kept very busy. Yesterday morning they issued a chief engineer's certificate to John S. Purdy of the tug Fearless and third assistant's papers to W. H. Winn and W. H. Parker. These certificates give the holders the right to work on vessels anywhere in the Pacific. The inspectors have been very favorably impressed with the manner in which the native crews handle the boats in rough weather while the steamers are making headway. It is expected that within the next two weeks all the steamers of the Island fleet will have been examined and those of their captains, mates and engineers who qualify will be given certificates.

#### WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF AN EMERGENCY.

What would you do if taken with cholera morbus when your physician is away from home and the drug stores are closed? After one such emergency you will always keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in your home, but why wait until the horse is slain before you stock it? For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

## RESULT OF A FALL

SAN FRANCISCO ATTORNEY STEICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

Shock to the System Brings on Nervous Prostration—How a Cure Was Effected.

Volumes might be written in praise of a popular remedy for the creating of rich new blood and the up-building of a worn-out body, but it is doubtful if anything half so convincing could be demonstrated as is done by the interesting story related by Mr. Edward T. Dudley, a practicing attorney for twenty-five years in San Francisco, with offices at 83 City Hall avenue. Twelve years ago, when thirty-nine years of age, Mr. Dudley lost his balance while standing upon the rear platform of a street car, causing him to fall, striking the ground with the back of his head, which brought on a feeling of numbness and eventually paralysis, loss of memory and strength, which, however, has yielded to proper treatment, as explained by him hereafter.

Feeling thankful for the good done him and realizing many others are in a similar condition, Mr. Dudley tells of the benefits in his own way, which is given without color or embellishment, as follows:

"After the fall from the car I passed it by as an accident that had left no apparent ill effects; yet a few weeks later, in endeavoring to get on a car, I found I could not raise my foot. From this time paralysis began in my feet and in time my lower limbs became numb. I became pale as a ghost and it brought on a bloodless condition of my system. From being a strong, healthy man of 180 pounds, I was reduced to 145 pounds, and the doctor told me my wife that it was only a question of time when I should have to take to my bed. My wife asked if I was going to die and he said, 'No, but the chances are that he will lie on the flat of his back for twenty years.' I thought I would fool him. Medicine prescribed by the doctors and taken by me did no good, and my system was so drained, my blood so impoverished and I was so debilitated that, at the time I started to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, if I fell down I could not possibly get up again, unassisted. I could scarcely walk a block. Now I can walk three or four miles without fatigue, and as you see, an altogether a different man—and all from eight or nine boxes of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. About three years ago I saw the pills advertised in a San Francisco paper and decided to try them, and from what I have told you of my condition you can imagine how weak and pale I was."

"After trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I could see in a very short time that I was picking up color and my health and general system was much improved. I did not change my diet, nor did I take any other medicine, and I can assert that as a blood-maker and builder up of the system it is invaluable, as my increase in weight from 145 to 185 pounds I can lay to nothing else than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I have recommended them to hundreds whose blood was impoverished, whose system was run down and who needed building up, and shall continue to do so, as I believe they are the best medicine in the world for that purpose."

(Signed) EDWARD T. DUDLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1900.

JUSTIN GATES, Notary Public.

All the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves are contained in a condensed form, in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness either in male or female. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the hundred), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

#### OAHU POLO CLUB.

Arrangements Made by the Members for Games.

An even dozen of the sportively inclined young gentlemen of Honolulu who are making what must be admitted to be a really creditable attempt to trot tandem with the fashionable Bingham set of San Francisco met yesterday afternoon in Bishop & Co.'s tea rooms to discuss matters relative to the Oahu Polo Club.

The prospects of a game with the Maui Club were generally discussed and the president was ordered to appoint a committee of three to arrange local games, appoint umpires and make up teams.

It was decided to fix the hand limit for ponies taking part in match games at fourteen tons.

A large quantity of balls is expected to be to hand very soon from the States.

Regular practice will take place next Saturday afternoon at Moanalua.

#### The Humane Educator.

The March number will probably be the twelfth and final issue of the Humane Educator. The publication was started by Mrs. H. J. Craft, but her husband has been attending to it since Mrs. Craft's departure for Clayton, New Mexico, in search of health. Mr. Craft says that he can no longer spare the time to give to the work. The Humane Educator has awakened interest in a very important work and has maintained a police officer at a salary of \$50 per month. The police department has heartily co-operated with the society in all its work.

For several months past Dr. William Clarke has been assisting Dr. Watt at Lihue, Kauai. He has now been given the position of physician at Makaweli plantation recently made vacant by the resignation of Dr. King.

## SPECIAL SALE

No. 5

## Jugs OR Pitchers

CALL THEM WHAT YOU WISH.

All kinds and sizes. One of the most useful articles in the household. You never can get too many.

## Sale for One Week Only

Ending February 9th.

## W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of.....

CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents in the Hawaiian Territory for Jewel Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators, Puritan Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stoves, Prinito Stoves, double-coated Granite Ironware.

The House Furnishing Goods Department is on the second floor. Take the elevator.

Nos. 53, 55 and 57 King Street, HONOLULU.

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Eczema.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate and sensitive of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25¢ each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

#### CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp,